

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 2, line 15 as follows:

With respect to such a urethane (meth)acrylate oligomer, molecular designing can easily be done by changing the starting material variously depending upon the particularly particular purpose of its use. Especially, it is easy to change the performance by the polyol to be used. When a low molecular weight polyol having a molecular weight of about a few hundreds, is used, a hard and brittle cured product will be obtained, and when a high molecular weight polyol having a molecular weight of from a thousand to a few thousands, is employed, a flexible and tough cured product will be obtained. As such a high molecular weight polyol, a polyoxyalkylene polyol, a polyester polyol, a polycaprolactone polyol or a polycarbonate polyol is, for example, employed.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 7, line 15 as follows:

Specifically, it may be a polyisocyanate such as tolylene diisocyanate, diphenylmethane diisocyanate, polymethylenepolyphenylene isocyanate (crude MDI), xylylene diisocyanate, isophorone diisocyanate or hexamethylene diisocyanate, or its prepolymer-modified product, ~~n~~ulate-modified isocyanurate-modified product, urea-modified product or carbodiimide modified product. Among them, a diisocyanate having two isocyanate groups in one molecule, is preferred. These polyisocyanate compounds may be used alone or in combination as a mixture of two or more of them.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 9, line 26 as follows:

The reaction is preferably carried out at a temperature for a common urethane-modification reaction i.e. from 30 to 90°C. At the time of the reaction, a urethane-modification catalyst such as cobalt naphthenate, zinc naphthenate, lead 2-ethylhexanoate,

dibutyltin dilaurate, tin 2-ethylhexanoate 2-ethylhexanoate, triethylamine or 1,4-diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octane, may be used.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 11, line 23 as follows:

Further, for the composition of the present invention, for the purpose of lowering the viscosity, the following ethylenically unsaturated group-containing compound may be used as a diluting agent. As such an ethylenically unsaturated group-containing compound, in addition to the above-mentioned hydroxylated (meth)acrylate compound (C) such as 2-hydroxyethyl(meth)acrylate, a (meth)acrylate compound containing no hydroxyl group, such as an alkyl (meth)acrylate such as methyl (meth)acrylate or ethyl (meth)acrylate, phenoxyethyl (meth)acrylate or isobonyl isobornyl (meth)acrylate, or a vinyl ether monomer such as hydroxybutyl vinyl ether, lauryl vinyl ether or 2-ethylhexyl vinyl ether, may be mentioned. The urethane (meth)acrylate oligomer of the present invention has a low viscosity by itself, and in many cases, such a diluting agent may not be required. It is preferred not to use such a diluting agent.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 13, line 2 as follows:

Polyol A, C: Prepared Is prepared by reacting propylene oxide to an initiator (a polyoxypropylene diol having a molecular weight of 700) using zinc hexacyanocobaltate-glyme complex as a catalyst, and then, deactivating the catalyst, followed by purification.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 13, line 7 as follows:

Polyol B: One is prepared by reacting propylene oxide to an initiator (a polyoxypropylene diol having a molecular weight of 700) using zinc hexacyanocobaltate-

glyme complex as a catalyst, then reacting ethylene oxide, then deactivating the catalyst, followed by purification. The oxyethylene group-content is 20 wt%.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 13, line 13 as follows:

Polyol D: ~~Prepared~~ Is prepared by reacting propylene oxide to an initiator (a polyoxypropylene triol having a molecular weight of 1,000) using zinc hexacyanocobaltate-glyme complex as a catalyst, then deactivating the catalyst, followed by purification.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 13, line 18 as follows:

Polyol E: ~~Prepared~~ Is prepared by reacting propylene oxide to an initiator (a polyoxypropylene diol having a molecular weight of 700) zinc hexacyanocobaltate-t-butanol complex as a catalyst, then deactivating the catalyst, followed by purification.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 13, line 23 as follows:

Polyol F: ~~Prepared~~ Is prepared by reacting propylene oxide to an initiator (a polyoxypropylene diol having a molecular weight of 700) using potassium hydroxide as a catalyst, followed by purification. In Table 1, the number of hydroxyl groups, the hydroxyl values V_{OH} (mgKOH/g), the total degrees of unsaturation V_{US} (meq/g) and values x ($x=(0.45/V_{OH})+0.02$) are shown.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 14, line 7 as follows:

To 100 parts by weight (hereinafter referred to simply as parts) (0.025 mol) of polyol A, 8.7 parts (0.05 mol) of tolylene diisocyanate (T-100, tradename, manufactured by Nippon Polyurethane Industry Co., Ltd.) ~~was~~ is added, followed by a reaction at 80°C for 4 hours in the presence of 0.01 part of dibutyltin dilaurate, to obtain a urethane prepolymer. To this

urethane prepolymer, 0.05 part of dibutyltin dilaurate and 0.05 part of hydroquinone monomethyl ether ~~were is~~ added, and 6.38 parts (0.055 mol) of 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate ~~was~~ ~~is~~ dropwise added at 40°C. Thereafter, a reaction ~~was is~~ carried out at 60°C until absorption by an isocyanate group at a wavelength of 2,250 cm⁻¹ in the infrared absorption spectrum ~~was~~ ~~is~~ no longer observed, to obtain a urethane acrylate oligomer.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 15, line 3 as follows:

A urethane acrylate oligomer ~~was is~~ obtained in the same manner as in Example 1 except that polyol B ~~was is~~ used instead of polyol A.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 15, line 7 as follows:

A urethane acrylate oligomer ~~was is~~ obtained in the same manner as in Example 1 except that instead of 100 parts of polyol A, a mixture comprising 182 parts (0.0182 mol) of polyol C and 45 parts (0.0045 mol) of polyol D, ~~was is~~ used, to obtain a urethane acrylate oligomer.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 15, line 13 as follows:

A urethane acrylate oligomer ~~was is~~ obtained in the same manner as in Example 1 except that instead of polyol A, polyol E ~~was is~~ used.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 15, line 17 as follows:

A urethane acrylate oligomer ~~was is~~ obtained in the same manner as in Example 1 except that instead of polyol A, polyol F ~~was is~~ used.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 15, line 21 as follows:

A urethane acrylate oligomer ~~was~~ is obtained in the same manner as in Example 1 except that instead of 100 parts of polyol A, 50 parts (0.025 mol) of polyoxytetramethylene glycol having a molecular weight of 2,000, ~~was~~ is used, to obtain a urethane acrylate oligomer.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 15, line 27 as follows:

Examples 1 to 6 ~~were~~ may be evaluated by the following methods. The results possible are shown in Table 2.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 16, line 3 as follows:

The viscosity (cP) at 25°C ~~was~~ is measured by means of an E-type rotary viscometer.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 16, line 7 as follows:

To 100 parts of the urethane acrylate oligomer in each of Examples 1 to 6, 3 parts of benzophenone and 1 part of 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-1-phenylpropan-1-one ~~were~~ is added and thoroughly is mixed at 60°C, to obtain a photo-curable composition. The obtained photo-curable composition ~~was~~ is coated on an OPP film (Oriented polypropylene film) bonded to a glass plate by means of an applicator of 8 mil and is irradiated for 5 seconds by a high pressure mercury lamp having an output of 80 W/cm from a height of 15 cm, to obtain a cured film.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 16, line 17 as follows:

The surface tackiness of the cured film ~~was~~ is evaluated by touching with a finger.

Evaluation of the surface tackiness ~~was~~ is made based on the following standards. ◎: No tackiness, ○: no substantial tackiness, Δ: slight tackiness, and ×: substantial tackiness.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 16, line 23 as follows:

Further, the mechanical properties of the film i.e. the tensile strength (unit: kg/cm²)

and the break elongation (unit: %), ~~were~~ is measured in accordance with JIS K6301.